About Their Campaigns.

THE 1ST MISS. BATTERY.

vision, and the 7th Mo. was left with the train. We filed right, marched to the rear, then filed left, and formed on our extreme right, the 81st III. being the right, the 17th next, 32d Ohio next, and 8th III. next, the left of the brigade resting near the right of the 124th III., which was supporting Mc-Allister's battery.

Allister's battery.

The rebel infantry came down the hill

yelling. We remained in the timber until they were near the battery, when our bri-gade rushed out of the brush and they had

to fall back, with our battery giving them double charges of canister and the noble 124th Ill. following them. The 8th Ill. went through and over five rail fences, and met the 43d Ga. at one of them. Lieut.

Col. Sturgis called to us to hurry up, that they had turned their battery onto the 32d Ohio.

routed the Johnnies out of that road in front of them I do not believe we could have made our charge a success. Our brigade took the battery, the 124th III. assisting. We followed the retreating rebels across the road and down into a bellow when the success the road and down into a

hollow, where we captured many. Only a Lieutenant and 14 men of the 1st Miss.

hattery got away.
I well remember Capt. DeGolyer, 8th Mich.

battery. He came to the top of that hill with a section of his battery, riding as lead-

pestillion, whipping the horses with his hat. A shell from a rebel battery bounced over us, and those brave Michigan boys gave them shell thick and fast. De Golye was killed during the siege of Yicksburg.

Our regiment went down the hill to the left of the road. We came to a gun with four horses attached, one man astradella

four horses attached, one man astraddle of the piece and one on a horse. They turned around facing us, and held up their hands, crying, "We surrender!" Co. F. 32d Ohio, did man those guns and did good service with them during the siege of Vicksburg; but they could not have done so if somebody else had not been ther with them at Champion's Hifl. All did their cuty in that charge on the 1st Miss.

their cuty in that charge on the 1st Miss battery.—S. J. HAZELBAKER, Sergeard

CHECKING THE ENEMY.

The Behavior of the 14th N. Y. M't'd Rifles

at Darbytown Road, Oct. 7, 1864. L. Elmer Robinson, Troop F. 1st N. Y

M't'd Rifles, Hamerville, Iowa, writes: "I read with interest Gen, Kautz's his

tory of the Cavairy Division, Army of th-James, and was disappointed when I read his account of the battle of Darbytown Road.

or Johnson Farm, as we used to call it. Oct. 7, 1864, and found that he did not mention our regiment, the 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, and what they did that day.

"When Birney advised him of his readi-ness to receive the attack, and not until then, did Sumner withdraw his command

rise Stand of the Mounted Ribes, composed by Corp'l E. S. Creamer, of Troop F. will confirm what I have written, and it you will print it I know it will please the dear old boys when they read it. If Corp'l E. S. Creamer sees this I wish he would

write to me, as I have lost his address Would like to hear from any of the Co

THE STAND OF THE MOUNTED RIFLES

And thought that they were beat.

The roads were miry, bridgeless, bad,

And Kautz lost nearly all he had
Of guns and fame by talent won,
And things looked like no brilliant sun
Would soon rise on his path;
For on his flank the foemen fell,

From the good rifle-pits and fields Which he had held like one who yields

And met the foemen with a will That stopped their charge and proud career

Soon sought each foeman's breast; For volleys deadly soon were sent

Of this command, now known to fame They, also, kept the foe at bay Till Birney later on that day

Was ready to come on.
Grave Sumner, then, and his command
Retired, to let poor Birney's band
Of infantry come on the field
Which they had held, and would not yield,

RIGHT UP TO THE GUNS.

Put Out of Action. EDITOR NATIONAL-TRIBUNE: I read

ith Miss. battery.
I know that the 1st Missi L. A. was taken

when they found Pemberson and his army

n that day. Gen. Grant had to move on this Sunday in question, as water was scarce. The advance had gone about five miles.

And soon the ground was won.

Kautz all the morn had held his own

The Stand of the Mounted Rifle

F or Co. A boys, who remember me.

For very soon began a rout,

All ran like a herd of cattle.

A crazy panic, out and out, Where yet rans of many a battle

And Kautz lost nearly all he had

And drove his men away, pell-mell,

To nothing but God's wrath.

One small command alone stood still,

I pon our army's flank, and fear

Into their ranks by men who meant

And raise again the victor's shout,

The "Mounted Rifles" is the name

To save us from ignoble rout,

Or die, and be at rest.

Was ready to come on.

We were there.

battery.—S. J. HAZELBAKER Co. K. 8th Ill., Prescott, Kan.



By W. F. JONES, 42d Ohio.

Progress and End of a Great Campaign.

An interesting feature of the siege of Vicksburg was the work of the Pioneer Corps. They dug zig-zag ditches continu-Corps. They dug zig-zag ditches continually toward the rebel works. The men employed in digging these trenches made use of a Yankee invention to protect themselves. They would empty perk barrels, fasten three of them together end to end, and then weave hundreds of cane poles kept up his exercise, as usual, and as the longituding of the barrels, fastening them hit him. Finally the boys concluded to see how another method might work, and they began firing volleys over the wells of the proper take his upward flight just at the proper time to secure a bullet. This was repeated frequently without any effect. The Johnny kept up his exercise, as usual, and as the lengthwise of the barrels, fastening them boys did not have anything else to do they together with wire and nails until they had a roll four feet or more indiameter, which no bullet could penetrate. These rolls served as excellent "barricades" against the fire of the enemy, and as the men worked in the zig-zag trenches, pushing towards the rebel fortifications, they were kept a few feet in their front, and as the earth was removed it was thrown on either side of invested a machine-like gun that would

The 49th Ind. played a Yankee trick up- continued to harass them day after day.

arose to receive the Yankees, those who were secreted near by ve the enemy a volley that did good exe-

Our pioneers did such good work in extending our rifle-pits that on the 27th we were able to get we were and to get our lines about 50 yards closer. After hat we got closer yet. Gradually but surely our lines were being moved forward. We were new within talkwere now within talking distance, and thats were quite fre-quent; but no one dared raise his head

above the works.

Almost nightly
some of the rebels
rawled over to our
side and gave themselves up saying that they were almost starved, and assured us that their forces sould not hold out very long, in conse-quence of supplies giving out. Almost every night the pick-ets of both armies would get together at different points and have quite a spirited talk concerning af-Each man was free to speak his own piece, and to give his lews on the war and

Bis results. Every one

Beemed to enjoy such meetings.

Upon one occasion a Lieutenant from Alabama took quite an interest in the conversation, and said the South had no the stand at the breech of a gu.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT HILL.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT HILL.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT HILL.

Our officers went back to town that night

our officers went back to town that night

mer's 1st N. Y. M'td Rifles—remained upon the field. These displayed their valor and the efficiency of that particular arm of the service by manuvering before the enemy long enough for Gen. Birney to second day entered the town and stayed most of the day; then retired to our first camp.

Our officers went back to town that night

the Indiana regiments thought he would like to see the engagements at the front. Accordingly, he made his way out through the ditches to the boys, and after he had inspected the rifle-pits and had a jolly time with the soldiers, he expressed a desire to take a peep at the rehel works. Knowing that it would be hazardous to look over the rifle-pits, one of the boys called to him. and removed his gun from a hole and told and removed his gun from a loce. He did so, and expressed himself as being pleased at the kindness of the soldier, and the good view he had of the works. He had scarcely spoken those words when a ball from a rebel gun entered the port-hole and strack the Chaplain just above the eyes, killing him instantly. This made the boys feel very sad as they carried the remains of their friend back to the rear.

THE GUNBOATS' PART.

Our gunboats in the river shelled the city every night with their mortars. The shells were projected upward to a considerable hight, and then dropped into the city, making quite a crash, and doing great damage when they exploded.

, quite a distance from us. As ers were to shoot any thing that came in sight, we decided to kill

Deserters continued to come to us from to 37,000 on July 4.

The following day was Sunday, July 5.

The following day was Sunday, July 5. the ranks of the rebels, and they told the same old story, that they were short in and our army rested, the first time on

During a period while on sick-list I visted the 20th Ohio, which lay on our right, about two miles away. I found several first day of the march our advance-guards Fayette County boys there. I enjoyed the visits very much. Just in front of the a lively skirmish followed. The rebels a lively skirmish followed. The rebels point where the 20th regiment was stationed two large cannon played on Fort Hill.

They were about 500 yards from the fort, and a ball was fired every 10 minutes from each gun alternately. We could see the ball from the time it left the cannon until it street the fort. struck the fort. It was a grand sight to look at, but not so pleasant for the enemy. While viewing the sights at the 20th Ohio position on June 22, I made a careful ex-amination of the zig-zag ditch which the Pioneer Corps was digging towards Fort The intention was to undermine and blow it up. The Pioneer Corps was then in close proximity to the fort, and would soon have the work completed ready to spring the mine under it.

A JUMPING JOHNNY.

In Fort Hill a certain rebel was daily performing some spring-board feats, and he would exercise himself by leaping Sev-eral feet above the walls of the fort, which

few fect in their front, and as the earth was removed it was thrown on either side of the "barricade," so that they were quite well protected. This device enabled them to work night and day.

About noon of May 25 the rebels raised that had fallen in the fight the previous day outside of their lines. This privilege was granted. By dawn of May 26 we were at our posts ready for battle. Hostilities opened up lively with some advantage of the members of Co. C. 20th Ohio, invented a machine-like gun that would shoot hand-greenades, the propelling power being a spring. He used it with good effect upon the enemy. He would creep or crawl through the brush and broken ground unseen by the rebels until he could get a good position where he would be secure and yet could use his machine. Then he would begin operations by throwing hand-greenades over into the enemy's lines with such accuracy that they were at a loss to know tilities opened up lively with some advan-tage in our favor from the superior character of our rifle-pits.

accuracy that they were at a loss to know how to dislodge him. They were not equal to the problem, however, and the soldier the city for a lengthy rest

The 49th Ind. played a Yankee trick upon the rebels that day; by creeping around through the brush and under cover of some broken land, about 300 of the boys were placed within 100 yards of the rebel lines. Those in the rear gave the regular cheer. This had the desired effect, and as the rebels at that time. Talk is cheap in the army, the following the continued to harass them day after day.

On June 28 our forces moved a little nearer the enemy's lines, and the boys began to boast freely that they were going to eat a Fourth of July dinner in the City of Vicksburg, and they would enumerate the dishest they would enumerate the latting to have had more curiosity than a village

erying bitterly, and asked us to point out the commander of the forces. We referred her to Gen, Osterhaus. She called to him her to Gen. Osterhaus. She called to him and said his men were killing her "poor little calves in the barnyard." The General reptied, "What foels those boys are. Why don't they kill the fat ones?" and rode away leaving her disconsolate at the loss of her "poor little calves."

As we neared the City of Jackson skirmishing became quite lively and the rebels were driven steadyly before our forces.

were driven steadily before our forces.

About 4 p. m. that day our forces were formed in line of battle, extending four miles from right to left, and we moved for-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Corp'l P. Mitchel and T. P.4 Conner, 32d Ohio, are both a little incorrect as to that charge at Champion's Hill and Stevenson's Brigade. This organization was the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, composed of the 8th Ill., 17th Ill., 81st Ill., 7th Mo., and 32d Ohio. We marched up in rear of Quimby's Division, and the 7th Mo. was left with the train. We filed right, marched to the rear. ward, driving the rebels into their works before the city. When in their works the before the city. When in their works the rebels had much the advantage over us, as the land was quite level, and our forces were exposed largely to their fire. That night our pioneers were put to work and by the

our pioneers were put to work and by the next morning we were in good shape to give the enemy battle.

There were lively times for the next several days, I tell you. On the 15th the rebels were especially active and it was soon discovered that a new move was contemplated. It came in the form of a determined charge of the rebels along the line in front of where the writer was. The rebels came impattoosly and like tigers. line in front of where the writer was. The rebels came impetuously, and like tigers, hungry for their prey, and with the old rebel yell that sometimes brought dismay. We gave them volley after volley. Still they came forward into our lines. However, our reserve soon came up, and the rebels were compelled to retire, leaving a great many of their men on the field. The result of the day's fight discouraged them, and

of the day's light discouraged them, and that night Johnston evacuated the city; just in time to save his army from capture at the hands of Grant's forces, as they were crossing the Pearl River above and below the city at that time. Before leaving, the rebels set fire to Jackson, and we let it burn itself out. We actored the city or the 16th tself out. We entered the city on the 16th the battle of Jackson, Grant marched his army back to Vicksburg, landing there July 26, 1863, and went into camp on the bottom between the river and

(The end.)



From a war-time sketch.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG-GENS, GRANT AND PEMBERTON MEETING ON JULY 4, 1863.

During this period Fort Hill, on our right,
of which I have just been writing, was and danced until the wee sma' hours with of the regiment, Col. E. V. Sumner, son of the regiment, Col. E. V. Sumner, son of the late Maj-Gen. Sumner.

they again repaired to Grant's Head-

they again repaired to Grant's Headquarters and remained until 5 o'clock, and
then went back to Vicksburg.

That evening Grant notified the whole
army that Pemberton had about agreed to
surrender, but wanted until 10 o'clock of the
next day to decide definitely in regard to the
matter. Every soldier rejuiced in his heart
over the thought that the siege was so
nearly ended, which had already lasted 46
days.

Defense of the Capital.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under
the above heading in your issue of Jan, 11
Comrade Mangan, 102d Pa., makes an
attempt to correct Comrade Wolf, who tells
about the fight at Fort Stevens.
Like a good lawyer, he denies each and
every allegation, but fails entirely to convince any member of the 25th Cay, that
there was no fight at Fort Stevens before

I am unable through the medium of the pen to do justice to the occasion. Let it suffice to say that it was one of the grandest thing that came in sight, we decided to kill those mules if possible. We raised our gun-sights to 900 yards and fired. We saw by the dust where our bullets struck that they fell short. We continued to raise our guns, however, and finally killed them both, which fact was duly reported when we returned.

Deserters continued to come to us from the 27,000 on July 4.

> Sabbath since April 9, 1863.
>
> Gen Grant began his march to Jackson,
> Miss., 50 miles distant, on July 6. The made no long stand, however, and we con-tinued till night, when we encamped with our forces drawn up in line of battle. About noon of the next day we passed over the battlefield of Champion's Hill. Here we stopped three hours. I took a survey of the field where the terrible conflict of May 16 had occurred, upon which so many thou-sand of our brave boys went down to death. The evidences of the terrife artiflery and musket fire were thick on every hand trees were fairly honey-combed with shot.

> WINDING PT UP. Our army again pressed on. Some skirmishing ensued. At Clinton, a village 10 miles west of Jackson, we halted for the night. We resumed our march next morn-

ing, July 8.

An amusing scene came under my observation. At a large farmhouse, with the barn close by on the opposite side of the road from the house, some of the artillery boys were catching calves and sheep in the yere about 12 feet high. He did this frequently, as if taunting our soldiers with saying: "Shoot me if you can!" The Just then an old lady came out of the house writing to Prof. J. H. Kelley, seet, Nevada, Mo.

"A single regiment—Col. E. V. Sumner's 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles—remained upon the field. These displayed their valor and the efficiency of that particular arm of the service by manuvering before the enemy long enough for Gen. Birney to form his correspond for reach to meet the

buring this period Fort Hill. on our right, of which I have just been writing, was and they were simply defending them and that if we would return that would settle the whole matter. This seemed to be the general idea prevailing among the Confederate common soldiers, and many of them declared that they would give in the last ditch rather than yield to the Yankees. When parting time came we hade each other good-night good-humoredly, and retired to our posts. At daying the real gardless of the friendly meetings of the might.

When a change of men would occur the new ones would be less careful, and the exposures would be more frequent. After such changes we would be busy at our loopholes until they were taught the fact that we meant business, and they learned that discretion was the better part of valor.

A CHAPLAIN'S DEATH.

On May 29 a sad incident occurred the Indiana regiments thought the would like to our right. A Chaplain of one of the Indiana regiments thought the would like to see the eugagements at the foreign the real of the remained and the larges and they controlled the our right of which I have just been writing, was and they such challed by the explosion. The fort was torn to pieces. Our men charged in the tast ditch rather than yield to the yankees. When parting time came we had each other good-night good-humoredly, and retired to our posts. At daying the real post of the real part of the care of the real part of the care of the care of the care of the real part of valor.

When a change of men would occur the exposures would be more frequent. After such changes we would be busy at our loopholes until they were taught the fact that we were as fresh as when the exposured that discretion was the better part of valor.

A CHAPLAIN'S DEATH.

On May 29 a sad incident occurred that discretion was the better part of valor when they returned to the city. At 2 p. m. they again repaired to Grant's Headquarters and remained until 5 o'clock, and they care the every general part of the care of the Capital.

Defens

Tho' on his lines were thousands thrown, But being overpowered at last, To sound the sad "retreat";

Defense of the Capital.

nearly ended, which had already lasted 46 days.

Orders were given for the distribution of 100 rounds of ammunition to every soldier, and to have their guns in good condition for the next day in case hostilities should be resumed.

The morning of July 4 opened clear and bright, with the army in good shape and exultant spirits. As the hour of 10 o'clock suppropulsed we herean to wonder as to the

approached we began to wonder as to the issue of the day. The passing of every moment was noted as 10 o'clock drew near.

"VICKSBURG IS OURS."

At 10 minutes before 10 the cartridge-boxes were pulled around to the foot; and the first the single shot in sight or hearing on the fort steeper of the fort stee shells were projected upward to a considerable hight, and then dropped into the city, making quite a crash, and doing great damage when they exploded.

Matters moved along monotonously enough. One day in June one of the company and I were detailed to watch matters at a certain point, and report in the evening. Nothing showed itself except two mules inside the enemy's works, quite a distance from us. As

A. Weltmer, the Great Magne

an article in the issue of Dec. 28 headed, "A Rush on a Battery," in which Comrade Healer, Astonnes the World by His Remarkable Cures, T. P. Conner corrects some mistakes made by Corp'l Mitchell, 16th Ohio L. A., in writing about the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, and the capture of the



We thereism, the Meithol of Magnetic Healing originated by Pr. f. 8. A. Weitmer, of Newada, Mo., and the derived by the pre-s and pulpit, in its wade scope of doing good for saffering humanity, does not only circle diseases of all nature, but makes the seases of all nature, but makes it is timpestible for disease trees. St. This is a fact that has been set standarded by the macy thorse, as for curso made. All piles is easy of the initiation race, know that if the original of the disease of the initiation race is condition, see relies and every first the artists of circular thorse or an incitation recommended. PROF. WELTHER. Indigenous council treab i fact, any discuss known to man or wamae, and it ithout the add of medicine that so often runs a co-

without the abt of medicine that so often mins a con-situation, which under the Weltmer method of mag-netic healing is made stront. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from scatate Rheamatism; tried everything with-out benefit; was instantly cured through Prof. Wel-mer's Absent Treatment, Mrs. C. R. Graham, Bois-city, lowar afficied synthesis made years, cured through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, Aurora-Springs, Mo, suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treat-ment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a D page illustrated magnetic, giving a longlist of the mos-aste miling cures ever enformed, It is sent free, Prof. TEACHES HIS Weltmer teaches his won-TEACHES HIS Weitner teaches his wor ARTTOOTHERS is the grandest and be paying profession of the age. Many of his attidents as

Sth Ill. was on the left, the 32d Ohio in the center, and the 81st Ill. on the right. The 7th Mo. was on train guard.

We were ordered to move forward. After we had left the woods a short distance we were covered by the hill on which the rebel battery was in position. A small ravine wound along the base of this elevated piece of ground, which was at some places difficult to cross; so our line was reformed after we got across, and just as we "raised" the hill they poured a charge of grape and canister into our ranks, which grape and canister into our ranks, which What the Veterans Have to Say The Scrap for Some Guns at Champoin's Hill.

> —that being the only corps engaged in this battle; but before we could be spared the Union men began to cheer, and we some marches, or enduring hardships inwere soon informed that the Johnnies had marching orders for Vicksburg, and Potts's the hope that the day would come when. Cavalry, as we were commonly called. with our grand old regiment, I should were ordered to follow; which we did until 9 tread the streets of Cincinnati to the strains or 10 o'clock that night.—HENRY C. WILLIAMS, Co. H, 32d Ohio, Rousculp, O.

TRYING TO GET HOME.

The Tribulations of Two Privates in Seeking the Rear After Muster-Out.

Ohio.

When we came near the battery its Captain rode out and commenced to shoot at Capt. Bishop, Co. H. 8th Ill. Horse and rider soon fell, however, the rebel Captain having five balls through his body. We surrounded and captured the battery, which was the 1st Miss. There were the 8th Ill., 124th Ill., and 32d Ohio there.

We started for that battery, and took it. No one regiment could have taken it, and if the 17th Ill. and 81st Ill. had not routed the Johnnies out of that road in paign.

started down the railroad for Atlanta, some six miles distant. It was a beauti-ul evening, the moon at its full, and all

urroundings pleasant.
In due time we arrived in the city, but to ur surprse were immediately arrested and marched to the guard-house. Our yehe-ment protests were of no avail. The Ser-geant of the Guard examined our disparge papers, and after questioning us to is satisfaction ordered our release. We banked him, and resumed our way in the direction of the railroad depot. But the ales were against us, for we had pro-ceded but a few squares when we were alted again, and, notwithstanding pro-ests and explanations, conducted back to he guard house. The Sergeant smiled as we entered, and immediately ordered our

Our next venture was more successful, and we reached the depot unmolested. Here we found a train of box-cars, with loomotive attached, waiting for orders to go The train was conveying home a Ken-ucky regiment whose term of service had tucky regiment whose term of service had expired. We tried in vain to secure passage in any of the cars, the men positively refusing to admit us. We appealed to the Colonel, but he, too, refused. Here was an unlooked-for dilemma, so we held a "council of war," and watching till the train was about to move, clambered up and took our seats on top. We rode thus all night, and about noon the next day arrived at Chattanooga, hungry and sleepy. We repaired to the Soldiers' Home, and secured some food and a bunk for the night. The next day we intended to renew our journey, but Gen. Joe Wheeler with his "critter" companies had torn up the railroad north for some distance, and travel in that direction had been interrupted for some lays. However, by evening word was given and secured some food and a bunk for the night. The next day we intended to remew our journey, but Gen. Joe Wheeler with his "critter" companies had torn up the railroad north for some distance, and travel in that direction had been interrupted for some lays. However, by evening word was given and seeding the action. Scattery—the 124th III.

SCATTERING.

Capt. A. Volkhausen, Co. D. 119th N. Y. V., would like to know if the heirs of Serg't Frederica, who saved the regimental flag at Gettysburg, at the cost of his tife, have received a pension. If not, he will cheerfully aid them. Address Box 153, Middletown. N. Y.

N. S. Dunn, Sardinia, O., has in his possession a soldier's badge found in Cincinnati, O. marked "60-C., 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav." The owner can have the same by writing to him.

W. E. Myrick Pekin, III., has in his possession the discharge paper of Thos. There is no question but what in his individual seems quite probable that any man who be-

sure enough, was the train, having the members of an Ohio battery on board, also bound for home; but to our dismay the train was surrounded by a guard, who were letermined not to allow any one not a number of the battery to enter. There were many soldiers present who seemed to be situated as we were, and quite a con-roversy arose between them and the guards but the guards were not to be swerved from the discharge of their duty, and it began to look like we were to be detained

or another day. However, by using a little strategy acquired under Sherman) we succeeded n slipping quietly to the top of a car, and by keeping out of sight until the train was motion, were able to congratulate ourselves on the success of our flank move-ment and rejoice to find we were once

Another sleepless night was thus spent, and without incident worthy of note (except that I lost my hat sometime during the night) we arrived in Nashville about noon the following day. We immediately repaired to the Soldiers'

Home, but to our dismay were refused admission or even anything to eat. Fortunately, my comrade had a little money nately, my comrade had a little money, and kindly loaned me \$3, over two-thirds of which I invested in a hat; the balance in commissary supplies. To say that I was discouraged would be a mild form of expression. I was sick, dirty, and altogether disgruntled.

That evening the city was gaily illuminated, and a joilification was held at the Capitol, where Andrew Johnson and other worthies were to deliver addresses in honor.

worthies were to deliver addresses in honor of the late victories; but I was in no condition to celebrate, and early in the evening spread my blanket on the stone floor of the portico of a large Catholic church, and was soon sound asleep. However, during the latter part of the day, La Fêtra had met an officer of the 30th Ohio, which regiment was then on its return home for muster-out, and had been informed by that officer that if we would be at the depot by sunrise the would give us transportation in commany. he would give us transportation in company

with his own men.

Therefore, it was with alacrity that we made our way the following morning to the depot. Here we found a train of passenger cars already occupied by the men of the The Way the 1st Miss. Battery Found I s f 30th, and every door guarded against intruders. In vain did we make inquiries and search for our friend the officer; our earnest appeals for admission were met with emphatic refusal. Twice did we essay to enter, and as often met with a rebuil with a bayonet accompaniment. The guards were inexorable. We were not to be so easily bluffed. We

walked up and down the platform in hope something would turn up to lead to success, and it did. One of the guards be came hotly engaged in a war of words with a persistent fellow, who had sought to gain admittance from the other side, and while at Champion's Hill ready to fight. The the controversy waxed warm we quietly wagon-masters corralist the trains by the tepped on the platform and entered the

wagon-masters corranged the trains by the roadside and the troops were hurried forward as fast as spossible, the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, forming on the extreme right.

The 1st Miss, battery shelled us while they were correspondingly happy, and on the pattern and the pattern we were crossing an open field into a piece account of the circulating canteen were f woods. The 3d Ohio L. A., being in our rather noisy. We took seats, but were still of woods. The 3d Omo L. A., being in our rather noisy. We took sears, but were surprised by got into position, and politely uneasy, for fear of discovery. Knowing the asked the Johnnies to pay some attention to them while we passed through that woods. On nearing the opening we were halted, sengers.

On nearing the opening we were halted, sengers.

The seat in our front was occupied by fallows. La Fetra tappe

which we knew meant something more than a rest. Gen. Logan, our much-beloved division commander, came walking down our line, carrying a long cane pole. He stopped and passed a few words with Col. Potts, 32d Ohio. He said he would like to have that battery taken, but was a fraid our line was too weak. Col. Potts told him we were ready to try it.

We were then in line of battle, immediately in front of the 1st Miss. battery. The

as we "raised" the hill they poured a charge of grape and canister into our ranks, which caused us to waver; but as soon as the smoke had risen high enough we volleyed them and there was only one man left standing.

We rushed right up to the guns, and some of our boys began to haul them down the hill towards our line, while others charged across an open field into woods about 300 yards in rear of where the rebel battery stood. We captured several prisoners.

All who were there will remember that the rebels charged the left of our line,—Hovey's Division of the Seventeenth Corps.—that being the only corps engaged in the seventeenth corps.—that being the only corps engaged in the seventeenth corps.—that being the only corps engaged in the seventeenth corps.

of martial music, while the people from balconies, sidewalks, and house-tops would cheer us a welcome home. To return as a tramp was indeed humiliating.—D. T. STATHEM, Westwood, O.

The Tribulations of Two Privates in Seeking the Rear After Muster-Out.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In Beember, 1883, my regiment, the 39th Ohio, re-enlisted for another three years. In fact, the records show that it veteranized to a greater extent than any other regiment from Ohio. On account of broken health and other causes I declined to renist.

The regiment then as veterans returned to their homes to enjoy a 30-days furlough, leaving detachments of non-veteranists to "hold the fort" until their return. At the expiration of their furlough they joined it is in February, 1864, and we began to make preparations for the Adama camping.

My term of service expired Sept. 2, 1864, and we began to make preparations for the Adama camping.

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J. Waidner, Co. B, 8th Ill., Voris, Mo., wants to correct Comrade Conners, Co. H. 32d Ohio, who, he says, does not give the 8th Ill. credit for what they did at Champion's Hill. They got to the battery to which he refers as quickly as the 32d Ohio.

I. L. Shreve, Co. D, 124th Ill., Concord, Okla., says that men of John E. Smith's Brigade captured a battery at Champion's Hill, the 124th Ill. being the regiment that took it. After the charge they were ordered back to reform, and left the guns. Another regiment afterwards coming up and claiming the capture, Col. Smith said he knew who took the battery—the 124th Ill.

lays. However, by evening word was given that travel had been resumed, and the first train in the direction of Nashville would leave about sundown.

We accordingly gathered up our belongings, and repaired to the depot. Here, large an have the same by addressing him.

E. S. Gillett, Blue Springs, Neb., wants are considered to the depot. Here, was the results of the same by addressing him. a graded service pension bill from \$8 to \$16

month. William N. Hayden, Perryville, Mo. writes that he sympathizes with all com-rades who bore the hardship of prison life, as he was in Belle Isle himself. At the time he was captured he was near Rome Ga. He served in the 4th Mo. and 80th Ill. and was in Sherman's campaign and it the battles at Franklin and Nashville Fenn. I. H. C. Royse, 30 Sixth street, Terre

Haute. Ind., wants all the surviving mem-bers of the 115th III: to write him. He is preparing a history of that regiment.

A. F. Weaver, Nokomis, Ill., wants to know the name of the rebel regiment that reinforced the skirmish-line on June 15, 1864, on Noonday Creek in front of Atlanta, Ga., on the rebel right wing; and the name of a rebel officer, if living, and his address

of a rebel officer, it fiving, and his address, who was in that battle.

Thos. A. Banks, Saybrook, Ili., has a complete file of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1900. He is willing to sell the same cheap to any comrade.

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cure in his case to every reader who is suffering to-day as he suffered. All who will drop him a letter asking for a copy of the prescription will receive it by return mail free of charge. The following editorial by A. N. Tally, M. D., regarding Mr. Wright's prescription for falling manhood appeared in the December, 1899, Issue of the United States Health Reports, published

suffer as he once suffered. Mr. Wright offers to send the medical prescription that effected a

at Washington, D. C.:

John A. Boston, Co. B. 75th Ill., David City, Neb., says thatsaffer the battle of Stone River some of the soldiers who were at Franklin—four of them—maltreated some women, were court-martialed, and one side of their heads shaved, then bent over a cannon and flogged. The writer's division of the Fourth Corps witnessed the punishment. The men were also dismissed from the service.

AT CHAMPION'S HILL.

J. Waidner, Co. B. 8th Ill., Voris, Mo., wants to correct Comrade Conners, Co. H. 32d Ohio, who, he says, does not give

ap and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this free prescription. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him little to do so, and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to care themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, Box No. 1234, Marshall, Mich., for his free prescription will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.

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